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#### JUNE CIRCULATION.

Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the mouth of June, 180, and in regular editions, was as per schedule. The Democratic National Convention W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St.

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6	.82,830		.83,26
7	82,150	22	
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9	83,325	24 Sunday.	.84,99
10 Sunday	85,860	25	.82,15
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ing, left over or filed...... 40,380 Net number distributed .... 2,453,755 81,791 Average daily distribution .... And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or re-ported unsold during the month of June

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of July, 1900.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

was 8.10 per cent.

#### FOR THE PARTY GOOD.

Unless the Democratic State Committee believes St. Louis to be hopelessly and for all time to come in the power of the Republican rings responsible for her present pitiable condition it should consent to the earnest Democratic request that the Missouri Democratic campaign of 1900 shall be begun in this city. It is not unlikely that such tine Demo

crats as Senator Cockrell, Senator Vest, Mr. Dockery, Congressmen De Armond and Champ Clark, with Mr. Dockery and Mr. Lee on the State ticket, will be the speakers at the opening rally of Missouri Democracy.

Surely they should be heard right here in St. Louis, where Democracy is in such sore straits! We need heartening. We need encouragement. We need the fighting spirit that rises at the call of the trumpet. The State is already Demoeratic. It should be the determination of the party captains to rescue St. Louis from the shame of Ziegenhein domi-

### HODGES'S RESIGNATION.

Conneilman Hodges does not find support among his colleagues. He surely could not have expected it. He cannot be shocked at the discovery. Duty still requires Councilman Hodges to serve the city on the Ways and Means Com-

Councilman Hodges undoubtedly has valid ground for complaint in the fact that his retrenchment measures, designed to place the municipal departments on a business basis, were strangled in committee. Had those measures been adopted, the financial condition of the city would be better, It was a trying task to cope with the money troubles of the city when measares for retrenchment were ruthlessly ignored, but Councilman Hodges should have reintroduced his retrenchment measures and kept pushing them. He would have had the support of the people, whether or not be had the support of his colleagues and of the barnacles whose hold he threatened.

It is not too late now to pursue this course. Councilman Hodges should reconsider his resignation. He is needed in the place he has filled. He has stood a tower of strength for the people against the coterie of Conncilmen whose unvarying policy has been opposition to the wishes of the people. He should continue so to stand.

### THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

It is in its ready willingness to deny the rights of individuals and of weaker peoples that the Republican party, as at present Hannaized under Mr. McKinley's administration, contains the greatto a free government.

Imperialism and trustism are alike based on this disregard of the rights of | which, according to Admiral Dewey, the weaker. In the dream of Empire they are better fitted than are the to which the President and his follow- Cubans. It did not justify us in aners have surrendered the dominance of | nexing Porto Rico under false pretenses the strong hand is proclaimed as the and denying to its people the rights to controlling factor in our national des- which they are entitled under the Continy as by them outlined. We are to stitution. It did not justify us in ocwithhold freedom from weaker peoples | cupying Cuba with our armies and in because it seems to our interest and because, by the fortune of war, we have still do, that freedom to which we those peoples at our mercy. The American trusts, created and fostered by Republican legislation, are to oppress individual dealers and small business concerns, denying them entry into the field of competition, because the trusts have such dealers and small concerns at their mercy. Might makes right, is the watch-

word of imperialism and trustism. The peril of this policy is plain. The rights denied to alien and weaker peoples by the plotters for Empire, and to certain elements of our own people by the monopoly syndicates, clear the way

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC | the temptation for this denial will arise | cannot follow the methods of Empire trade. The lust for Empire and for unshaken party dominance in government will prevail with the Republican partisaus. The result will be commercial and governmental tyranny. The logic of this sure development is inexorable.

Unless we hold firmly to the truths proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and reiterated in the Democratic national platform of 1900 the Republic and the liberties of the people of the Republic are in sore danger, American affairs are not safe in the hands of a party which places so little value on the rights of men as does the Republican party of the present day. A party committed to such a creed as makes imperialism and trustism possible in this country must be removed from power if the American people are to be saved from the tyranny of the strong hand. Thoughtful Americans cannot fail to recognize the issue as thus presented. Patriotic Americans will not fail to vote against the party of trustism and imperialism. The existence of the Republic and its free people depend upon the votes of such Americans.

#### CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

In a campaign so exceptionally vital with significance for the American people and their Government as the one now under way the Democratle party that conservatism of spirit and policy

The Democratic National Convention of 1980 was essentially a conservative steadfastly and conscientiously to be liever have arisen. tempted into strange paths or into the nunciation and support of new doctrines. It pinned its faith to the American creed first proclaimed by the founders of the American Government. It declared that creed anew as the bedrock foundation of its national platform. In word and act throughout it was eplendidly loyal to the principles that have made this Government great and powerful and kept its honor unstained before the world.

The same conservative spirit which dictated this unswerving allegiance to eas to involve all the Powers in war. the best American principle and tradition prevailed also to control the nomination of the Democratic presidential ticket. The nominees on that ticket were chosen because they most closely and accurately resembled, in character and belief, the line of great Americans | publican Congressmen. coming down unbroken from the days of the Revolution to that luckless day when the reins of Government fell into imperial hands. The election of Bryan renewal of that line. They are typical men of the people, faithful to the people and content to remain responsible to

the people. The Republican party is the extremist party in the campaign of 1980. It is extremist to a degree perilous to the Republic. It has embarked on a career of Empire abroad and of monopoly oppression at home which would have provoked the stern condemnation of the founders of the American Government. founded that it has denied the truth of | soil. the Declaration of Independence, openly and confessedly violated the Constitution, definitely and distinctly abandoned the Monroe Doctrine. It has thrown has in effect declared for Empire as I

against the Republic. It is for the American people in November to choose between the conservatism of the Democratic party, true to the principles of the American theory of Government, and the new radicalism of the Republican party, false to Americanism and committed to imperialism and trustism. Democracy means the safety, the conservation, of the Republic. Republicanism means its destruction. The Democratic programme

is peace and domestic development. The Republican programme is turmoil, disturbance of business and excessive taxation.

IT MUST BE FACED.

It is not possible for Americans to blind themselves to the fact that the peril of Empire plainly confronts the Republic if the foreign policy pursued by Mr. McKinley during the latter half of the present administration is to be carried to its logical conclusion within the next four years.

The position now occupied by the United States Government before the world is a direct reversal of its historic attitude and a definite contradiction of its principles as a nation. It is a posi- Hodges can serve St. Louis ever so tion that has been assumed since 1808, when the results of the war with Spain | chairmanship than by resigning it. for the liberation of Cuba created that temptation of Empire which Mr. Mc-Kinley has found bresistible. The sole excuse for its assumption is that these results of a war for freedom's sake have placed "responsibilities" upon this Goverament which it may not decline to

For "responsibilities" read "opportunities" and you get at the soul of the new American situation. The Imperial argument is rotten to its core. The fact that we declared war against Spain for the freeing of the Cubans did not justify us est menace to American Institutions and in grabbing the Philippines and denying to them that freedom which they had virtually won from Spain, and for withholding from the Cubans, as we solemnly declared they were instantly entitled in 1898. But it did create the opportunity and the temptation for the commission of these sins, and Mr. Me-Kinley has yielded to the temptation

and improved the opportunity. It is in the President's apostasy to the creed of the Republic in these instances that the present peril of Empire is due. He has led this Government definitely into the path of Empire. If he is retained in power for another four years he will commit it to Empire Irrevocably. We cannot rob weaker peoples of their for the denial of right to all the people | liberties and ourselves remain a great of this country. We may be sure that and free Republic save in name. We

in time. Commercial and governmental and escape becoming an Empire in fact. greed will create the temptation. The By our deeds must the Republic stand lust for monopoly control will prevail in or fall. The Government of the United States is now distinctly at the parting of the ways. It is for the American people at the polls to pass judgment upon the McKinley policy developed since 1898 and to say if their Government shall continue as a Republic or if it shall with their formal sanction and consent be transformed to Empire.

> NOT DEWEYS FAULT. "It was doubtless unfortunate," says

one of the sneering apostles of destiny, "that Dewey found the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, but it so happened and one cannot see how, after he had destroyed that fleet, he could with propriety, buccancer-like, silently sail away."

The causes of the insurrection in the Philippines were not the battle of Manila Bay and Dewey's subsequent operations about the harbor of Manila. That was not imperialism. If was all Americanism of a kind that raises Americans to their feet and makes them shout and wave their bats.

Imperialism began after the Spanish war was ended. Then came the attempt of the Republican administration American colonies protested in 1776 in their Declaration of Independence. Then came the Philippine insurrection, with the prospect of perpetual militarism and its attending cylis.

Had the administration after the ratification of the Treaty of Paris pursued gathering. There was apparent in its the plan outilised in the Democratic proceedings and in its every act and platform, had it frankly stated its obpronouncement an earnest desire for ject to give the Filipinos first a stable the commercial welfare of the American government, next independence and people and the insured stability of finally protection from interference by American institutions. It refused fereign nations, the insurrection would

Webster Davis need not be disturbed at the accusation that he plagiarized from Garfield. In the present campaign the Democrats can present bodily as campaign material all the best utterances of American statesmen from Jefferson to Lincoln.

One of the ironies of fate is that Major Crozier, representative of the United States at The Hague Peace Conference, should be handling the supplies, arms and ammunition in what threat-

If a Republican Congress is to give a \$200,000,000 subsidy to the ship subsidy syndicate the ship subsidy syndicate can well afford to give passes to Europe and return to junketing Re-

Mr. McKinley by inference deprives Congress of its exclusive right to declare war just as if November had come and Stevenson would mean the glorious and gone and imperialism was an established fact by the vote of the American people.

If Russia insists upon definitely declaring war against China, our movement to bring about the punishment of Chinese mobs by the Pekin Government must wait until the Russo-Chinese war

It's pretty rough on Battery A to have fought, bled and died all the way from St. Louis, via Chickamanga, to Porto mentally deranged for the time. His little Rico and return, and then have to sur-It has so little respect for the principles | Rico and return, and then have to surupon which that Government was render in a sham battle on its native

Democratic conservatism in helding fast to the Declaration of Independence is preferable to the Republican radical-American tradition to the winds and ism which abandons that fine utterance for the creed of Empire. Mr. McKinley can disprove that "se

cret alliance" story by ceasing to agree with such suspicious complaisance to England's diplomatic moves on the Chinese chessboard.

When the Missouri returns are counted in November it may be necessary to send a tracer down the line to find Colonel Joe Flory and his railroad quadricycle,

Maybe those spots on the sun are caused by the luminary's frantic endeavors to hide its face from the awful things now being done on this terrestrial ball.

Somehow or other, Bret Harte's childlike and bland Heathen Chinee seems to be visible through all these unconvincing assurances of our Legation's safety

Should we approve of the imperialists' denial of the rights of alien peoples now we shall thereby embolden them to deny us our rights on some future day.

Everything indicates that Councilman much better by holding his committee

Democrat in the Twelfth Congressional District will throw Republican Boss Baumhoff's trolley off the wire. Aggressive Missouri Democrats should open the State campaign in St. Louis

The nomination of a strong and clean

just to show that they're not afraid to invade the enemy's country. If Mayor Ziegenhein isn't careful he'll lose his title of the One-Candle-Power Mayor and go down in local history as

the Riot-Call Mayor. If you favor the Republic it is your duty as a patriot to vote with the party which stands for the Republic against Empire.

McKinley imperialists resent the issue of imperialism because it exposes and threatens to defeat their plot for

The Chinese seem to be engaged in giving the world an object lesson in what the world would be without truth,

### Why Count It Lose?

Why count it less if joy that once was thins. Hath from thee fled? Or if sweet love that made life all divine is past and deal? Is it not gain? The new thy days are spent

In the dark shadows cast by grief and pain The suniit time from heaven's bounty sent, is it not gain?

Why count it loss if lips that once were dear Are mute and chill? If the loved faces are no longer here Is it not gain that we have loved them so?

That we may call them back in memor train? O heart that now thy way doth lonely go, Is this not gain?
RIPLET D. SAUNDERS.

# DREW HIS KNIFE ON IMAGINARY ENEMIES.

John Greaves, a Memphis Con- Terrible Tortures Inflicted Upon Final Scenes at Camp Bell Were Buencamino Sends Filipino Amtractor, Taken in Custody at City Dispensary.

Lad Had Toddled Through the Streets With Father All Day -Scene in Front of the Old City Hall.

One of the best appearing patients sent to the City Hospital for some time arrived yesterday morning in the person of John Greaves, a brick contractor of Memphis. Tenn. Greaves was taken in custody happened at Tien-Tsin in 1870," said a reat the City Dispensary while going through to erect the Phillippines into a colony of a violent centest with imaginary fees, and the United States. Then came the at- as he carried a large knife in his hand he tempt to govern without the consent of | was no easy person to arrest. Running be- I have feared that the Tien-Tsin horrors the governed against which the united hind the man was a terrified 6-year-old hope of attracting his attention, and the entrance of the two at the dispensary aused considerable excitement.

It is not known when Greaves arrived in the city, but as he hed no railroad tickets on his person, he has presumably been here for some time. He was first seen around the downtown streets in the mornng, where he was making frequent entries to saloons. He was accompanied by his 6-year-old son, who toddled along be-

hind, seeming to be tired. The pair were first noticed in the neighborhood of the Dispensary about II o'clock, and the actions of the man at that time excited a good deal of curiosity in those on the streets. He was talking wildly and gesticulating, and paid no attention to the little boy, who was calling to him to walk slower. Nearing the Dispensary, a violent fit seemed to take the man suddenly and drawing a large knife from his pocket, he opened the blade and commerced slashing at some imaginary persons. He yelled fiercely at the same time and attracted a

Seeing the men moving toward him Greaves appeared to be frightened and rushed into the Dispensary, where his sud-den appearance with the knife in his hand proved quite startling. His son ran in after him, crying at the top of his voice, and it took much persuasion on the part of the medical staff to quiet him. Officer Ostermeyer of the Central District re-spended to the oalt, and took the man to e City Hospital. Before the arrival of he officer Greaves told a rambling story bout being pursued by enemies, who were ving to kill him.

He repeated this tale at the hospital, and s it is a question whether he was under the influence of liquor or affected by the cut, he is being held for observation. pon being searched he was found to have on his person, besides a gold watch and He is about 32 years of age and was well dressed.

Besides his watch and money, a pocketook marked "John Greaves, brick con-ractor," containing a time list of a squad of men, was found, as was also a bank book with the same name and address, No. 12 Brunswick street, Memphis, upon it. The hook had been issued by the Memphis Savings Bank, and unless Greaves has been drawing money lately, he has a con-siderable account there, the entries amount-ing to over \$1,000.

Greaves's condition is not considered serious, as it is thought that he was probably evercome by the heat of the day him, in the expectation of the speedy recovery of his father.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET.

Field for American Agricultural Implements.

LEPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, July 22.—The possibility extending our market for agricultural implements in South Africa is suggested by an article written by a merchant of the wange River Colony and published in a recent trade journal, just received at the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Commenting upon prespective trade opportunities in South Africa, the writer says;

"I would warn manufacturers, especially agricultural implement makers and these kindred trades, to be first in the market. It appears somewhat invidious to single out particular articles for special mention, so great will be the demand for all classes of merchandise, yet it is imperative in the interests of agricultural implement makers to state a few facis that have come within my personal experience. It has been too much the custom to send out to South Af-rica the same class of implement that is elling in this country, Such a policy is tupld and ruinous.

"To begin with plows. The sale of ther s practically unlimited, yet go to any store n the Orange River Colony, and you will ind for every English-made plow three or more from American and other foreign makers. Farmers declare in favor of the American plows because they are lighter yet equally strong, less complicated, lending themselves more readily to the undulating nature of the land. They are better designed than the average English plow. The American plow does not get out of order so readily as the English-made plow for the simple reason that it is less complicated and it has not so many springs. It is very possible that under new conditions there will be an opening for steam plowing. A few sets are already successfully in use in the Transvaal.

"With the exception of a disc roller, bur ows and rollers are not much used as yet, think there should be a future for the lise roller in breaking up newly plowed and; and there is a great extent of new land broken up every year for maize on which the disc roller should be very ef-fective. The few I have seen were of American make Drills and sowing machine. should be cheapened and simplified as much

is possible. There can be but little doubt about the future demand for these, because great and rapid improvements will be made in the methods of farming out there once the country is settled down to its normal self, and ctter this war there is bound to be a large.

influx of new blood.
"For reaping and binding machines there is a large market, so far scarcely entered upon by home manufacturers, for up to the present time they have been supplied al-most exclusively by American makers. The potential market for these machines is very great. Makers should give eachines a good inishing off with paint. Paint goes a long way in South Africa in helping to sell any thing. Above all, they must not forget i provide duplicate parts at reasonable prices, procurable at convenient stores."

### M'KINLEY AT CANTON.

Attended Service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Canton, O., July 22.-President McKinley attended service at St. Pau's Episcopal Church to-day instead of at his usual place Bishop Leonard of the diocese of Ohio, a personal friend of the President, conducted the services and the boys vested choir of Wheeling furnished the music. The usual prayer for the President was offered and special prayers were said for those ensaged in war for the diplomats in China and for all in distress on account of the Chinese situation.

Considerable news was received from Washington by the President on the Chinese situation, but the policy of having all information given to the public at Washington was adhered to.

No special plans for the week have been arranged by President McKinley and no expected visitors are announced. Bishop Leonard of the diocese of Onio, a

## FIENDISH CRUELTY OF THE CHINESE.

Foreigners During the Massacres Thirty Years Ago.

Indescribable Atrocities Visited Regiments Departed Yesterday Week's Casualties Twenty-Three Upon Victims at Tien-Tsin -Substitutes Executed in Punishment.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, July 22.- "Some idea of the awful tortures inflicted by the Chinese upon foreigners may be gathered from what fired naval officer, who has spent man; years in the Orient. "Ever since the for

etzu Ministers were cooped up in Pekin would be duplicated when the story of the boy, who was calling vainly to him in the | Pekin massacre came to be known to the world. I notice that the horror story of the torturing of M. De Giere, the Russian avey, has been denied officially, but it seems to me that the story is more likely to be so awful that the officials dare not make the full details public just yet.

Trouble About Christianity. "The Tien-Tsin massacre was nimed

the French missionaries, and the Prench Consul, though if missionaries of other nationalities had been on the ground I be lieve they would have shared the common The cause was Christianity then as case the recent of the Chinese against a religion foreign to their traditions. For days preceding the outbreak-which, curlously enough, came in June, just as did the present one-the Foreign Consuls at Tien-Tsin knew that trouble was impend-

ing. On June 28, 1879, Mr. Lay, the British Consul at Tien-Tsin, wrote to the British Minister, Mr. Wade, at Pekin, as follows: " 'We must have a man-of-war, for when there is none disorders increase. There is no doubt the Chinese are most hostile to all foreigners; the fire is smoldering and may at any moment break forth." "This remarkable communication as ap-

plicable to recent events as to those of thirty years ago, reached the British Minister at Pekin the following day, and he immediately cabled to Shanghaf asking for a warship. Before one could arrive, however, the Tien-Tsin horror had happened. "On the morning of June 21, the conflagration backs out in all its fury. Early in the morning the course was bound asymmothe. morning the goog was heard summoning the loyal Chinese, and the foreign is at Tien-Tsin heard it with dread They massed together at the British Consulate where they remained all during the exciting events of the next few hours until a British war

Chinese Atrocities. "A vast horde of China's lowest scum sur-rounded the French Consulate and hursed stones at its gates, windows and doors. The French Consul was M. Fontainer, who had all along prot sted that the rumors of trouble and on uprising were exaggerated. Teo late came his awarening, to find the enemy surrounding his house and threatening his life. Be his negligence what it may, he faced death as Frenchmen in the face of danger always do. Starting to speak to the mob he was cut down before he had a change to finish his first sentence. Half a dozen swords were thrust at him, and he fell mortally wounded. Instantly, with that fetocious barbarism, which, in my opinion, places the Chinese almost on the level of cannibals, the head of the French Min-ister was severed from his body and placed on a pole, while the rest of the body was

wful atrocities took place, so revolving that it is sickening to even describe them in deall. In the galden were walking M. Sim and M. and Alme, Tomassin, friends of the Consul, who heard the uprear, but did no appreciate what it meant. Instantly th

mob dispatched them and placed their heads on long poses, mutilating the bodies. Nuns Massacred. "Separated from the French Consulate by a stone wall were the French Catholic Church, Fresbytery, convent and orphan-age. Fathers Chevrier and Ou, the latter a native priest, hastened to meet the re-ters, in the hope of tenng in time to administer the last rites of their church the French Censul and his friends. "his were at once surrounded and murdere heir hodies cut in a thousand differen places and afterward thrown into the rive The maddened mob then made its way t

the convent gate, where Sister Mongue and of the nuns, awaited them.
"A out from a two-handed saher severed her skull and her body was snamefully mutilated. Sister Andreoni was the nex to full from a blow of a hatchet. Her had

"Sister Cavelin met her murdecess at 41 southerst angle of the convent. She was dragged to the pharmacy, and while still alive she was fortured in the most inde-scribable manner until she died. Her shricks rose high above the yells and execrations of her assassins. Sister Violett, delicate nun, was next seized, but, forturat ly for her, fainted, and was not tortured being killed on the spot natural. Sister Legras was felled and her body cut in halves. Sister O'Sullivan was selted close by the kitchen. The rioters, seeing a large kettleful of boiling water close at bard, threw it over her. The poor sister, maddened with peln and buil blinded, rushed to the chapel, where she was dispatched.

Victims Ronsted Alive.

"An appulling death awaited Sisters Pa-villion and Tillet. They had sought refuge with some of their orphan children in the crypt beneath the chapel, but the Chinese discovered them. The wretches then kin died a fire and roasted alive their victims the men helding their legs and arms. Sis-ter Lenu was the last to meet her death et. from a blow of a lance on the temple Substitutes Executed.

"The rioters then, apparently frightened at the enormity of their deed, withdrew, after looting the consulate and the church. The arrival of the British warship from Shanghai restored order. The French Am-ussador at Pekin signed a collective note of protest to the Chinese Minister of Forelga Affairs, whose Government paid ubstantial money indemnity for the less of property, and to the families of the murdered people, exited several mandarins of lesser degree, and decapitated certain coolies, who came forward as substitutes for those really guilty, in consideration of the sum of 500 taets—about \$550-being handed to their families, and themselves being laid to earth in fine clothes and coifies. It is more than probable that had not France been in the throes of the German war, measures more vigorous than threats would have been taken by the Paris Gov-

### STRIKE SETTLED.

Both Sides Agree to Arbitrate in Future.

Chicago, July 22.-After months of idle ness, thirty cutstone contractors, many of them members of the Building Contractors Council, have entered into an agreement with the officers of the Stone Cutters' Union to resume work, and to submit all differences which may arise to a permanent arbitration committee of ten. The agree-ment takes away from the business agents of the agree-uniters' union a barea part ment takes away from the business agents of the atonecutters' union a large part of their power, as according to its provisions they are unable to order a strike until the members of the arbitration committee have been unable to agree, and their union has voted to order the strike. Heretofore strikes have been called whenever the business agent saw fit, and arbitration has been resorted to only after strikes have been called.

# COLONEL SCONCER'S COMMAND PARADES.

Enjoyed by Thousands of Spectators.

Afternoon for Their Hemes-Breaking Up of Camp Described.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Camp Bell, Springfield, Mo., July 23-At 4 o'clock this afternoon the bugier at brigade headquarters gave the signal to strike Soldiers along the entire line were standing ready for the call, and, at the first notes, set briskly to work loosening ropes and pulling up pegs. In an incredibly shert time the big white city was levelled o the ground and groups of men were busily at work roffing up the canvas and packing the Lagrage.

There was considerable rivalry between the regiments as to which should have its buggage first ready for shipment, and the amp site cleared of all dirt and rubbish, Officers and men worked with a will, and n less than one hour there was hardly a race, with the exception of a few smolderig camp fires, to show where the soldiers ad spent an entire week.

All the camp baggage was piled on rays and hauled to the different railroads n charge of details who put it abourd the

Though the First Regiment was the last o leave Springfield to-night, it did the quickest work, decamping and getting in shape to travel. The entire brigade executed the maneuver in an orderly, military manser, strictly in accordance with the prescribed tactics. Each man was assigned a ertain amount of work beforehand, and ifter he had completed it he reported to its company commander for further orders To-night the camp has a lonely, descrited

ok. Brigade headquarters are the only tents standing. Battery A left here for St. Louis at clock this morning. The battery was the first organization to break camp. Reveills sounded in its quarters at 5 a. m., and the tents struck at 6 o'clock. The artillerists eft in a special coach on the regular morn-

me train. At 2 p. m. the brigade had its regular dress parade. Thousands of visitors flocked to camp to view this final exercise of the troops and it was one of the finest of the week. Musicians of the four regiments were com-bined into one band for the occasion. The militiamen have been berefited greatly by their drills during the encampment, as was shown by their marching and general field work to-day. The parade went off without a single hitch. The nation I guard leaves Camp Be I about

Shows better off in equipment than when it arrived. Every regiment was issued, by the Federal Government through Adjutant General M. F. Beil, sufficient tentage for field purposes, canteens, blue shirts, blanket bags, cooking utensits, raidles, and a partial sup-ply of several other varieties of equipment. Each organization will take these supplies to its home armory. When the militia re-turned home after peace had been declared with Spain, it terned in to the Government nearly all its equipment. Since that time until now it has had practically no field

health and leave here greatly benefited by

Mock dress parade by "Colonel Sconcer's command" occupied considerable time of the First Regiment lesys this morning and af-forded great amusement for the entire camp. Colonel Sconcer is as old as the regiment nd he musters his command of grotesque oldiers on the last day of each annual en-

campment.

His purpose is to ridicule any officer who has blundered or done anything to displease the men during the week's camp. The offending officer is buriesqued in the farce and made a laughing stock for weeks to come. Much labor is expended by the men in rigging up wooden horses with whisps of straw for talls and devising all manner of absurd contumes to be used in the parade.

costames to be used in the parade, Every face in the command is streaked and painted after the fashion of Apache Indians. Usually there are a number of effigles carried on poles in line and a de-tachment with a blanket for tossing pur-poses. The Hospital Corps carries a stretcher made out of a tent fly natical to a couple of planks, and unhappy is the a couple of planks, and unhappy is the man or beast who has need of its services.

At the present encampment everything went off well and there was no one to hold up for ridicule, but the affair was none the less comital.

Shortly after 10 o'clock wherd sounds were

heard in the direction of the First Regi-ment camp. Presently there is used from the company streets a procession which would have done credit to the New Orleans Mardi Gras. It was headed by Colo-nel Sconcer and his staff mounted upon wooden horses. Following them was a band wooden horses. Following them was a band of discordant musicians. Then came the four battalions of the Sconcer regiment. In lieu of colors, a dummy was borne-aloft on a clothes prop. Tred about its neck was a piacard on which was marked "Seymour, our tandmuster, who did not come." The line filed out on to the parade ground, where it lined up in regular bat

talion formation and the ceremony of dress parade was gone through. During the course of this, several of the horses were overcome by heat and were carried to the rear by the Hospital Corps. The ceremony wound up with a concert by the band, toesing the Seymour dummy a blanket and finally chopping it to in a blanket and many cooping it to places with axes. Private Forgus of Com-pany E represented Colonel Sconcer. His adjustants were Privates Ben Guire, Com-pany 1; Webster, Company C; William Runge, Company E, and Sampson, Com-pany B.

J. VION PAPIN.

## HEAT AT CAMP LINCOLN.

Soldiers of Third Illinois Brigade Overcome During Parade.

Springfield, Ill., July 22-An immens road assembled at Camp Lincoln to-night and witnessed the evening parade of the Third Brigade, Illinois National Guard. A crowd of 10,000 people or more was upon the paracle ground when the sunset gun was

fired.

General Clendenin and staff received the honors of the parade. The heat of the day was intense, and many of the citizen soldiers were overcome, both at guard mount and during parade. The hospital ambulance was kept upon the field and quickly con-

was kept upen the field and quickly conveyed the overheated men to the hospital, where they were revived.

The camp was crowded with visitors all afternoon. The greater part of the crowd came from Springfield and Sangamon County, but many came from Central and Southern lilinois upon the excursions which were run by all roads.

Ent few men of either the Sixth or Third Regiments absented themseives from the church services, which were held at 2 e clock in the afternoon by the regimental chaplains.

chaplains.

General Clendenin and staff inspected the brigade at 8 o'clock this morning. The review was an interesting ceremony. Following it the Majors, commanding the battalions of the two regiments—the Third and Sixth-inspected their commands. The regi-ments were found to be in excellent con-dition.

## AGUINALDO WILL DRAW UP A REPLY.

nesty Resolutions to Insurgent Chiel.

#### LITTLE SON WAS WITH HIM. TWO NUNS ROASTED ALIVE. BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT ENDS. FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

- Insurgents 330 Men-Signal Corps Detachment Twice Ambushed.

Manila, July 22.-It is officially reported that 29 insurgents were killed and 126 surrendered or were captured during last ceek. One hundred rifles were taken Twelve Americans were killed and eleven

This includes the casualties of Colonel William E. Birkhelmer's engagement with force of the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, who attacked 200 insurgents intrenched two miles east of Taul, killing

thirty-eight. A detachment of the signal corps, while repairing wires, was twice ambushed. Captain Charles D. Roberts of the Thirtyon parole. He will not return to captivity.

Senor Buencamino last May, has arrived here
on parole. He will not return to captivity.

Senor Buencamino last Thursday sent to
Aguinaldo, by means of Aguinaldo's
mother, the amnesty resolutions adopted by
the meeting of representative Filipinos here
on June 21, together with General MacArthur's answer to them and other dece-Arthur's answer to them and other docu-ments bearing upon the restoration of peace. It is understood that Aguinaldo will summen his advisers, and that a reply may be expected within a month.

Phipinos here will give a banquet next Saturday, in celebration of President Mc-Kinley's order of amnesty.

SILK INDUSTRY BLIGHTED. New Jersey Werkers Blame Mc-Kinley Administration.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, July E.-Paterson, N. J. alled fo the silk trade the "Lyons of America," will have something to say America," will have something to say about "McKinley prosperity" in November, The silk industry of Paterson is in a stagnant condition. Thirty thousand textile workers are out of employment, and of the 256 factories which a few years ago were working night and day only a few remain open, and these are worked on three-quarters time. Never before, even in times of panic, has such a condition of affairs prevailed. The recent failure of the femprevailed. The recent failure of the firm of Hamil & Booth, one of the pioneers in the silk trade in this country, will, it is feared, soon be followed by the collapse of

other well-known houses.

Not only is Paterson affected by the depression in the trade, but some 12.000 employes in Pennsylvania and Delaware, controlled by the Paterson manufacturers, have been thrown out of work. Various reasons are given for the stagnation in the trade, such as overproduction and the competition of Japanese silk firms. The silk workers themselves say that overproduction is probably the real reason but duction is probably the real reason, but they do not put in just that way. They contend that under-consumption, resulting from the operations of the trusts throughout the country, which have reduced the out the country, which have reduced the purchasing power of the people, is the cause. They do not blame the manufacturers of Paterson, but the McKinley administration, and the system fostered by the Republican party. These silk workers are more than ordinarily intelligent, and they are quick to see the blighting effects of the American treatment. continued by which, in my opinion, the feed of the Chinese the Chinese the Chinese the Chinese almost on the level of tannibats, the head of the French Minister was severed from his body and placed in a pole, while the rest of the body was partibly mutilated.

The mobility mutilated.

The mobility matilated the consulate, where the most was practically no complaint during the encampment. They are protectionists almost to be good. They are protectionists almost the two-partible will have here greatly benefited by the Republican party. These silk work-tired to give perfect satisfaction up to the list meal in camp. The bread, meat and they are quick to see the blighting effects of the American trust. They voted for was practically no complaint during the encampment. They are protectionists almost to be good. They are protectionists almost to be good. They are opposed to trusts, the first the first the Republican party. These silk work-tired to give perfect satisfaction up to the list meal in camp. The bread, meat and they are quick to see the blighting effects of the American trust. They voted for was practically no complaint during the encampment. They are protectionists almost the two-partitions are made to give perfect satisfaction up to the list meal in camp. The bread, meat and they are quick to see the blighting effects of the American trust. They voted for was practically no complaint during the encampment. They are protectionists almost the trust and they are quick to see the blighting effects of the American trust. They voted for was practically no complaint during the encampment. They are protectionists almost the trust and they are quick to see the blighting effects of the Republican party. These silk work-ers are more than ordinarily intelligent, and the Republican party. These silk work-ers are more than ordinarily intelligent, and they are more than ordinarily intelligent, and the Republican party.

mands a change. This feeling has percelated through every branch of trade in Paterson. The city is dependent almost wholly upon the silk industry, and the shutting down of the mills has paralyzed business. It is said that 50,000 men are out of employment in the city, and that at least 20,000 are without work in the Pennsylvania and Del-aware silk towns, more or less closely al-

lied with Paterson. The amount of money lost to local trades-men, as matters stand, is enormous, and a feeling of hopelesaness pervades all circles in the once bustling manufacturing center,

The week's bill at Uhrig's Cave is "Girefis-Broffs," with Miss Van Studditord in the double Grofin," with Miss van Studelford in the double title part. The company at the Cave is improv-ing in the evenness of its performances, a quality that has been lacking because of the inexperience of two of the important principala. Only with scaconed "reperiotic" performers is it possible for a company to present high-class work in weekly changes of bill.

work in weakly changes of bill.

Straight vaudeville is the form of amusement offered at the Suburban Garden this week. Some of the minetrels have been retained, but there is no first part. Willis P. Sweatman made his first appearance reserving and succeeded in pleasing two large nucleances. His act is a mushed monologie. The songs were fresh and the lokes new to St. Louisans. Sam Morris, why has done good work at the Delmar Garden this season, appeared in a sketch called "Jack a Thanksgiving." The piece gives Morris a change for excellent comedy work, and may be reak-oned a whole success as a laugh provoker. Wesh and Husson, who have not been seen in St. Louis for some time, entertained with acrobatty feats and some very difficult head balancing. The Lecards have a good skit that concludes with a clever exhibition of bag jounching by the with a clever exhibition of bag punching by the young woman. Carroll Johnson continues to please with songs of the Southland. Al Blanchard heads a quartet that does fair work.

The bill which is being offered at Forest Park Highlands this week found favor immediately before a large audience in the afternoon and at night. "The Girl With the Auburn Hair" again carried off the homes, but she was closely followed by Windom and his quantot, who sing a captivating new song, "My Ragtime Haby," and a radiroad descriptive song. Tem Lewis, the popular ministrel, and Sam J. Ryan were engaged in place of the Merrills, who could not reach bete from California. They have one of the best comedy sketches on the boards. Arnim and Wagner, in their act, "operatin the Kitchen," introduce a number of operatic airs, which they have cleverly strung together and surrounded with a comic setting. Annie Kenwick, the soulerite, this time in long and nicely-managed sairs, and Delice, the wonderful upstife-down man, are other good cards on the week's still, Quite to the liking of young and old are professor Martin's trained dogs, that do some astenishing tricks.

It has been several years since "1492" was seen in this city, yet its presentation yesterday by the E. E. Rice company at Delmar Garden proved that interest has not been lost in the World's Fair extravaganza. R. A. Barnett and Carl Fair extravaganza. R. A. Barnett and Carl Pfforger built a musical absurdity for World's Fair presentation, without dreaming that now, when another World's Fair is almost assured, a decade from that time, the merry absurdity would draw fully as well as it did when it was in its first season. The company at the Delmar is aire-dy established in public favor, and one expects just such good work from Messrs. Alexassectates as they are doing. Mr. Clark likes roles like that of the Royal Treasurer, and he plays them well. Mr. Bloan as Ferdinand and afterwards as the hobe did reality fine work. Mr. Wilke, Mr. Begley, Miss White, Miss Blow and their associates were all well placed. One and their associates were all well placed, of the strong features of "142" is the incidof the strong features of "145" is the incidental specialty work in the second act. In this Mr. Sloan, Mr. Begley, Mr. W. E. Browning, Mr. Sherman Wade, who, by the way, was welcomed back to the company, and Miss White, all have undeville acts. The staging and the work of the orchestra were uniform with the standard Manager Gumperts has set in former productions. There was a big crowd at Delmar yesterday, and the Midway Plaisance and steepischase did a thriving business. The novelties on the Midway are a deep-sea diving exhibition and a full-fiedged Street of Cairo.

Mr. Maurice Freeman, whose excellent work at Mr. Gumpertz's Tenth and Pine streets theater is well remembered, is conducting a stock company of his own at Kostner's Garden. The plan this week is "Fanchon."